

Urban District of Heanor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector,

FOR

THE YEAR 1937.

W. H. TURTON, M.B., C.M., J.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.San.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

HEANOR.

"Observer" Office, Market Street.

Urban District of Heanor.

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HEANOR.

"Observer" Office, Market Street.

Heanor Urban District Council.

1937.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. A. SAXTON.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR C. W. BAKER.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR B. D. ELLIOTT.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR H. NEAL.

Councillor	C. W. Baker.	Councillor	E. W. Price.
"	F. E. Brown.	"	H. W. Quantrell.
"	A. Flint.	"	T. A. Saxton.
"	J. H. Hogarth.	"	B. C. Sellars.
"	T. Horsley.	"	L. Shipley.
"	J. W. Kew.	"	J. T. Smith.
"	J. Lockton.	"	J. W. White.
"	J. Neal.	"	C. B. Wood.
"	S. J. C. Needham.	"	G. Wright.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

(a)(b) W. H. TURTON, M.B., C.M., J.P.

Sanitary Inspector:

(a) A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.S.I. (Instructor C.A.G.S.)

Senior Clerk: S. B. PARKIN.

Junior Clerk: S. V. WARD.

Shops Inspector: C. G. BASSFORD.

Nurses under the Derbyshire C.C. Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and Tuberculosis Regulations:

MISS B. S. STEVENS.

MISS E. WEBB.

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part-time Appointment.

Heanor Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

The Report I have the honour to present to you refers to the health and sanitary conditions of the Heanor Urban District for the year 1937. To this Report is appended the Report and Statistics of the Sanitary Inspector.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Area of the District 4,637 acres; Heanor 1,578·5 acres, and Codnor 3,058·5 acres. The highest point is Codnor Common. The River Erewash forms a greater part of the north-eastern boundary. Bailey Brook which drains Codnor and a portion of Heanor empties into the Erewash on the eastern portion of the district. The south-western part of Heanor lies at such a level that the natural drainage is ultimately poured into the Nut Brook. Only a small area of the district is liable to flooding, and this only takes place at rare intervals. A very small part of the district is covered by water. The district has an undulating surface which complicates drainage and sewerage arrangements. The district lies wholly on the coal measures.

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF HOUSES.—At the 1921 Census the population was 21,436. The population as recorded by the Census of 1931 was 22,381, the increase of population for the ten years being 945. The resident population estimated to the middle of 1937 is 22,590. The increase of population for the ten years ending 1921 was 1,585. The increase for the ten years ending 1911 was 3,602. The number of dwellings in 1921 was 4,521; the total number of rooms in these dwellings was 22,453. Only 148 houses were occupied by two families, and no house had three or more families living in it. The Census returns of 1931 show the number of houses to be 5,227, with a total number of rooms 25,553. Two hundred and fifty-six of these houses were occupied by two families; two houses had each three or more families living in them. At the end of 1937 the number of houses was 6,144. During the year 122 new houses were erected and 13 demolished. Land is available in the district both for the building of houses or erection of works. During the year no new houses have been erected by the Urban Council. Private enterprise in 1937 resulted in the erection of 122 houses. The building operations of the last few years have greatly relieved the district. The demand for new houses is not so great. To compare this district with its condition a few years ago, as regards housing, vast improvements are to be seen in all directions.

RATEABLE VALUE.—The Rateable Value on April 1st, 1937, was £94,758, £71,962 for Heanor and for Codnor £22,796. A penny rate for the whole district produces £351.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—There is nothing to add to what has been said other years under this heading. The chief occupation is coal mining. The farms in this area are small and are mostly engaged in milk production. Codnor has no factories and is entirely dependent on coal mining, and the ironworks on the confines of the district. Many Codnor inhabitants find work in the Heanor factories and the factories of the neighbouring towns, the efficient bus service making this available. In Heanor there is a large hosiery factory and a factory for lace manufacture. At Loscoe there is a brick-making yard. At Langley Mill, in the Heanor area, there are a large factory for making silk hosiery, a pottery, wagon building works, a fire-grate factory, a large flour mill, and gas works. The main line of the L.M. and S. Railway passes through Langley Mill. The Midland General Omnibus Co. have their sheds and depot at Langley

Mill. These various means of employment are a great asset in a coal mining area, especially in finding employment for the females. The efficient bus service also enables the people living in the district to avail themselves of opportunities for work in the surrounding neighbourhood. There is plenty of land in the district suitable for works and factories. Supplies of gas and electricity pass through all the main thoroughfares, and the district has an abundant supply of excellent water, unaffected even by long periods of drought.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The total number of live-births in this district during the year was 369—179 males and 190 females. Twelve of these births were illegitimate—6 males and 6 females. The number of still-births occurring during the year was 23, males 10 and 13 females. One still-birth was illegitimate. The total number of deaths was 260, males 123 and 137 females. The death-rate for the year was 11·5 per thousand. During the year 2 have died from Puerperal Sepsis. Amongst infants under 1 year of age there have been 19 deaths. One of these was illegitimately born. The infantile mortality was 51·4 per thousand of the births registered. The death-rate of legitimate infants under one year of age per thousand legitimate live-births was 50·4. The death-rate of illegitimate infants under one year of age per thousand illegitimate live-births is 83·3. Deaths from puerperal causes per thousand (live and still) births was 10·2.

				Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population
Live Births—	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	357	173	184	16·3
Illegitimate	12	6	6	

	Total	M.	F.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Still-births	23	10	13	58·6

	Total	M.	F.	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population
Deaths	260	123	137	11·5

		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from puerperal causes:—		
Puerperal Sepsis	2	5.1
Other Puerperal causes	2	5.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4	10.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	51.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	50.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83.3

CAUSES OF DEATH.—

Cancer (all ages)	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1

One of the fatal cases of Puerperal Sepsis was brought from a neighbouring district into this area, when the mother was suffering from illness after confinement. This case was registered in this district.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES
DURING 1937.

Typhoid	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough	0
Diphtheria	1
Influenza	12
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2
Syphilis	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	1
Cancer	42
Diabetes	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage	11
Heart Disease	49
Aneurysm	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	8

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disease of Liver (other than Cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diarrhoea (2 years and over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.—There is no institution in this area for this purpose. An Institution for this purpose exists at Ilkeston. Cases suitable for instruction are collected and taken by bus from this area. Mentally defective children met with in the schools are classified and reported on to the County Council Medical Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

W. H. TURTON, M.B., Medical Officer of Health (part time), and Assistant School Medical Officer.

A. A. WILSON, M.C., M.R.San.I., Whole time Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Wilson holds the Certificate of Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Science, Meat and Other Foods Inspector, Smoke Inspector, and Advanced Knowledge.

Miss Webb and Miss Stevens do the visiting in connection with the Medical Examination of school children, the Notification of Births Act, and Child Welfare. At the Welfare Clinic they attend also to minor ailments of children, and give ante-natal advice to expectant mothers.

The Health Visitors under the Notification of Births Act, the Assistant School Medical Officer, School Dentists, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Surgeons in attendance at the School Clinic, are all under the control of the Derbyshire County Council. At the Heanor Clinic advice on Maternity, Child Welfare and Treatment of Minor Ailments amongst school children, are undertaken.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at Ilkeston—4 miles distant—and is controlled by the County Council

Dr. Robey is District Medical Officer for Heanor.

Dr. Thomson is District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for Codnor.

Dr. Holmes is Public Vaccinator for Heanor.

These appointments are held under the County Council.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—There is no provision for nursing infectious disease in the home. District nursing of non-infectious cases is managed by the Heanor, Langley Mill and Codnor Nursing Associations. The Heanor Association employs only Queen's Nurses. Puerperal cases are promptly reported to the County Council, and specialists to advise in these cases are available. The Septic Wards of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary are used for these cases and prove of great service.

MIDWIVES.—There are seven Midwives in this area. None are subsidised by the Local Authority.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Laboratory examinations, and reports on conditions found are carried out by the Derbyshire County Council. Drinking water, milk, foodstuffs, sputum, swabs of nose and throat and blood examinations are dealt with and reported on. Satisfactory use is made of this department. In addition to these arrangements, Dr. Firth of the Nottingham University Laboratory has been engaged to make periodical examinations of the public supply of drinking water. Samples are taken at the source of supply and at the distributing taps and regularly reported on.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The Local Authority has an up-to-date Ambulance, which is much used and is of great service. Infectious cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital, Belper, by the conveyance belonging to that Institution. Ambulance cases for the Sanatorium have the assistance of the County Council conveyance. The various Collieries have Ambulances for their own cases. The Langley Mill Co-operative Society hires out an Ambulance at a moderate cost. The nearest Red Cross Ambulance Station is at Ilkeston—4 miles away. Ambulance Corps exist in connection with the Butterley Co.'s Collieries. Heanor has a Town Ambulance Division which does good work at public demonstrations, and is always available to assist at road or other accidents. The Town Ambulance is also taking an interest in matters pertaining to matters connected with Air Raids. The Division is prepared to give instruction on ambulance to volunteers in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

HEANOR CLINIC.—This is now in full working order. Chronic cases which in the past have been sorely neglected get proper attention. Running ears, skin diseases (especially impetigo) and crippled conditions now receive much more attention. Maternity advice, Child Welfare, Dentistry, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery, Ophthalmic Work and Orthopaedic Surgery are all dealt with here. Bretby Hall, an institution managed by the County Council—an institution of a convalescent type—receives orthopaedic and other cases. Specialists in Orthopaedic Surgery from Birmingham attend at this institution.

HOSPITALS.

HEANOR WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—This Institution has now 30 beds besides wards for paying patients. There are facilities for X-ray, Light and Radiant Heat treatment. The usefulness and work are much appreciated, and in a colliery district the institution is a great asset. It is entirely upheld by voluntary subscription. Surgeons from Nottingham and Derby act as Consultants and much useful surgical work is done.

HEANOR NURSING ASSOCIATION MATERNITY HOME.—Cases are received here from surrounding parts as well as from the District. It has eight beds, a lying-in room, and an isolation ward. The large number of cases received,

and the satisfactory results are evidence of the usefulness of the Institution. The Home is under the supervision and inspection of the County Council. Inspectors, members of the Central Midwives Board, come from the Central Department of the Queen's Nursing Institution to report and give advice as to management. It is entirely maintained by voluntary means without subsidy from any public authority.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—At present none exists in the District. Arrangements have been made with the Belper Rural District Authority to take the Heanor cases. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily. On all occasions this District has had every consideration from the Matron and Medical Staff. Often cases I believe have been taken from Heanor at some inconvenience to the Hospital management. Only very rarely has it happened that owing to the Hospital being "full" have any of our cases been crowded out. But a difficulty is experienced when cases like Cerebro-Spinal Fever occur, where special treatment is a necessity. The Derby Borough Hospital has from time to time helped us by taking cases of this kind. Conditions have, however, arisen where neither Derby Borough nor Nottingham City could find room for a case, and on one occasion a patient had to be taken to Sheffield. Some time ago a scheme was brought forward by the County Medical Officer by which two large Isolation Hospitals were to serve the south-eastern and north-eastern populous districts of Derbyshire. One Hospital to be placed near Derby and one in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield. The Hospital in the south was to have had 350 to 400 beds. The advantages of a large Hospital are: the appointment of a physician in charge would attract an eminent medical man of the nature of a specialist in Infectious Disease. He with his assistant house physicians would be resident on the premises, and cases requiring special treatment like Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Diphtheritic Laryngitis with Tracheotomy and its after treatment could adequately be dealt with. The disadvantages of distance in these days of motor transit have vanished. Should dangerous conditions arise in any case arrangements could be made for attendance of parents and if necessary a parent or friend could receive accommodation at the hospital for a short period. The treatment of these special cases, the likelihood that accommodation in a large hospital would always be available and the economy in centralisation of administration make a scheme of this kind well worthy of consideration should it again come forward.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.—The Derby and Nottingham General Hospitals, Children's Hospitals and Eye Infirmaries are used by the inhabitants of this District.

MATERNITY HOME.—This is in Mundy Street, Heanor, in connection with the Heanor Nursing Association. No orders have been made for cancelling or refusing registration of places of this character in this District during the year.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Superannuation Act 1922 is in force respecting a proportion of those under the Council's control.

ADOPTIVE ACTS

Adopted

Local Government & Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922	September 3rd, 1934
Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 (Delegation Agreement)	July 25th, 19...
Shops Acts 1912-1936	
Delegation Agreement	May 19th, 1913

SPECIAL ACTS

Ilkeston & Heanor Water Act, 1901	
Heanor Water (Modification of Charges) Order	1924

BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures	February 9th, 1925
Offensive Trades	July 21st, 1925
Drainage of Existing Buildings ...	July 28th, 1925
New Buildings and certain matters re other Buildings	February 13th, 1925
Slaughter-houses	February 9th, 1925

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.—This is sufficient, of good quality, and the supply is not affected by draught. Frequent analyses of the water are made. The results are satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The effluent from the Milnhay sewage works is satisfactory. This outfall deals with sewage from Heanor, Commonsides, Loscoe and Langley.

The effluent discharges into the River Erewash. Codnor sewage is dealt with at a separate outfall. This outfall discharges its effluent into the Bailey Brook. The Bailey Brook discharges into the River Erewash on the Eastern boundary of the District. At the present time the Codnor sewage works have been interfered with in the efficiency by subsidence due to coal mining. This matter is now receiving attention.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The Bailey Brook and the River Erewash are the streams of the District. They receive the sewage effluents.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—At the end of 1937 there were in the area 59 privy middens, 160 pail closets, and 6,595 water closets; trough and slop water closets nil. During the year 2 privy middens and 49 pail closets (a total of 51 closets) have been converted to water closets.

SCAVENGING.—This is efficiently and economically carried out. The water-carriage system has brought about a very marked improvement in the District, and at the same time has resulted in a considerable saving. There is an ample supply of water in the District.

The Sanitary Inspection and Housing Statistics are set forth in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which is appended to this report.

The number of inspections made during the year is 7,579, Informal Notices served 377, and Statutory Notices 63. The number of nuisances abated is 1,121.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—60 observations have been made, and 8 nuisances have been abated. 9 Notices were served.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.—Offensive trades have been regularly supervised. No applications to extend this class of trading have been made. No lodging houses or underground sleeping rooms exist; no rag flock is manufactured in the District. Caravans.—Only 3 are at present in the District.

SCHOOLS.—All elementary schools are regularly inspected and their conditions reported to the County Council. All schools have the town water supply, and a water carriage

system of sanitation. Cases of Infectious Disease are reported to Day and Sunday School Teachers, as well as to Librarians. No children are allowed to attend school from houses in which Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria exists. In the case of Measles and Chicken Pox children from these houses are not allowed to attend infant schools, but older children from these houses who have previously had these complaints are allowed to attend boys' and girls' schools. Library books which have been exposed to infection are disinfected before being returned. During the holidays opportunity to disinfect school premises is taken advantage of. No schools this year have been closed on account of the prevalence of Infectious Disease.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.—Farms, cowsheds and milk shops are systematically inspected. There are still cowsheds in the District requiring modernisation. This matter is receiving attention.

18 samples of milk have been examined. None contained tubercle bacilli.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—Slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, meat stalls and vehicles, and premises where food is prepared or stored, are regularly inspected. 3,735lbs. of tubercular meat and 2,403lbs. of meat and organs of animals affected with diseases other than tuberculosis, and 182lbs. of tinned and other foods have been condemned and destroyed.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—This matter is in the hands of the County Council, as well as the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

HOUSING STATISTICS.—These are contained in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector. There are no slum areas in this district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL.—Diphtheritic antitoxin is supplied by the Urban District Council and is promptly used. The notices given by teachers of the prevalence of diseases amongst school-children (especially of the non-notifiable diseases) is useful as to giving information of the various diseases prevalent. Bacteriological work in connection with infectious disease in the Schools is carried out at the laboratory of the County Council.

Enteric fever does not exist in the district. Cleansing of verminous persons can only be done at the Hospital of the Public Assistance Committee. There is no steam disinfectant in the district. Spraying and formalin lamps are used for premises requiring disinfection. The destruction of rats receives special attention. No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been notified this year. The only case of Typhoid Fever occurred in a patient who worked outside this district. She became ill whilst staying in Blackpool. The actual origin of this case could not definitely be fixed. Towards the close of the year Bacillary Dysentery was notified from various parts of Heanor and Loscoe. The cases were scattered throughout the district. Bacteriological examinations were made. Water and milk did not appear to be the cause. By far the majority of the population having the same milk and water supply were unaffected. At the time the cases were notified in this district the same incidence of cases of this type was found to be very widely spread throughout the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	19	7
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	6	2
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	119	60
Diphtheria	28	13
Enteric Fever	1	1
Puerperal Fever	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2
Erysipelas	8	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	2	0
Pneumonia	103	0
Bacillary Dysentery	10	0
	302	88

HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1937.

Diseases	Age Groups											Total	
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		65 & over
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	6	5	4	49	26	15	9	4	1	—	119
Diphtheria ...	—	2	1	2	2	4	10	2	5	—	—	—	28
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	8	6	3	3	4	7	6	6	15	5	25	15	103
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	6	—	—	19
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
	8	10	10	10	11	64	49	30	44	21	29	16	302

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary. M. F.		Non- pulmonary. M. F.		Pulmonary. M. F.		Non- pulmonary. M. F.	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	2	5	—	—	—	3	—	—
35	2	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
45	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	11	2	6	5	8	1	1

No action has been necessary under the regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, and no action for the compulsory removal of tuberculous cases to Hospital has been necessary. Notification of tuberculosis during the past year has been satisfactory.

At the end of the year my work as part-time Assistant School Medical Officer to the Derbyshire County Council came to an end. This office was held by virtue of being the Medical Officer of Health for this District. Under the present arrangements the work is done by full time officers under the County Council. Until the end of last year this work in this District had been done by me since the medical examination of school children was inaugurated. At the time this work was introduced, it met with much criticism and opposition, particularly in some parts of the county. The influence of medical men in contact with the people by means of general practice, was found to be of great use in introducing an unpopular movement. The great improvement in the children's condition has amply justified the undertaking. When the work started it was found into what a deplorable state indifference in these matters had allowed the children to slide. Verminous conditions abounded, especially amongst girls in those days with long hair. Sores of the scalp under these conditions resulted in septic absorption and abscesses of the glands of the neck. Impetigo was rife (a contagious skin disease), and this again resulted in septic sores and abscesses.

Ringworm of a neglected character was common. Unsatisfactory clothing and uncleanness of body, with numerous flea-bites to the square inch—causing loss of rest and worn-out conditions and appearance—were often found. Such a thing as a child with spectacles was scarcely known. Running ears with all their dangers were allowed in many cases to run their course. Conditions of teeth were appalling, and whatever may be said about unnecessary operations on tonsils, there were numerous neglected cases at these schools where tonsils the size of pigeon eggs met in the middle line. It is needless to say cases of this kind received adequate attention. Compared with these conditions the state of affairs is most satisfactory to-day. Verminous conditions have very greatly improved. On one occasion the School Nurse reported to me that she had just examined the heads of the girls at a large school and not a nit was to be found. Impetigo scarcely exists. Cases of this kind can if desired be treated at the clinic. Septic abscesses are practically unknown, and ringworm has almost been abolished. Eyesight now receives treatment, a thing unknown in the past. Running ears can have treatment at the clinic. Deformities of legs and feet can be sent on if desired to specialists who visit Bretby Hall. Dental clinics exist, and dental surgeons give expert attention to children's teeth. The improvements in all directions of the last 30 years are both marked and vast. Not only in the children, but also in school buildings (including improved sanitary conditions) matters have much improved. The children are better, happier, healthier, better clothed and better nourished, and much unnecessary suffering has been abolished. On looking back on this work I do so with much satisfaction and gratification.

In concluding my Report I beg to thank the Council for the courteous treatment I always receive at their hands, and I wish also to extend my thanks and appreciation of my fellow-workers in the Health Department for the kind and willing way they always give me their help.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. TURTON.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	In- spections	Written Notices	Prose- cutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	60	8	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	86	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	36	5	—
Total	182	18	Nil

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prose- cutions
	Found	Re- medied	Re- ferred to H.M. Inspec.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s.101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	19	19	Nil	Nil

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT

For the Year 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The administration of law relating to sanitation forms an important part of the work of Health Authorities, and the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1937, repeals the provisions of the Act of 1875, and many of the amending Acts which have appeared from time to time. This new Act not only repeals previous law but contains many important amendments and modifications.

The Housing Act, 1936, also became operative on the 1st January, 1937, and repealed and re-enacts in consolidated form the provisions of the previous Acts of 1925, 1930 and 1935. This Act assembles in appropriate sequence the various parts of the housing code previously distributed among the three earlier Acts, and should be the means of accomplishing more than ever the raising of the level of family and communal life.

In the freedom of an Annual Report it is perhaps permissible to indulge in certain reflections relating to progress made not only during the year under review, but from a general point of view.

It may be stated that without constant and insistent attention to the preservation of a satisfactory environment the public would not long enjoy the benefits obtaining at the present time. No amount of medical skill will take the place of good sanitation. Improved conditions contribute to the reduction of mortality and invalidity, and good results in the former are generally the prelude to changes of a favourable nature in the latter.

Progress occasionally finds an obstacle by interests diametrically opposed to health laws, but this influence—although at times powerful—renders it all the more incumbent to make use of available powers which are necessary to ensure that a high standard and steady maintenance of effective sanitation—which is a common interest to all—is provided.

. During the year the Housing Survey was completed. Progress in the reconstruction and repair of dwelling-houses was maintained, the Council's Voluntary Conversion Schemes were continued, and matters relating to Smoke Abatement, Meat and Foods Inspection, etc., were systematically enforced.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1937.

During the year 7,579 visits and inspections were made as follows:—

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	...	...	622
Premises inspected on Complaint	...	...	119
Premises Re-visited following Complaint	...	...	123
Caravans, Tents and Similar Inhabited Structures	...	...	70
Cinemas and Theatres	...	...	12
Drainage Inspections	...	...	147
Smoke, Colour and Water Tests to Drains	...	...	104
Factories	...	...	60
Workshops	...	...	86
Workplaces	...	...	36
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	16
Offensive Trades	...	...	12
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	...	...	511
Piggeries	...	...	8
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	170
Refuse Receptacles and Conveniences	...	...	1115
Refuse Tips	...	...	293
Re-visits to properties under notice	...	...	943
Schools, Churches and Chapels	...	...	13
Shelters T.B.	...	...	8
Smoke Observations and Visits	...	...	88
Stables	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	15
Housing Enquiries re Application for Council Houses	...	...	46
Houses Inspected re Overcrowding	...	...	79
Houses Inspected for Housing defects:			
Public Health Acts 258, Housing Acts 190	...	...	448
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	460
Number of houses recorded under Housing C. Regs. 1925	...	...	110
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	117

Meat and Other Foods Inspections:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	1153
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	615
Meat Stalls and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	232
Bakehouses—Factory	...	...	...	...	11
,, Non-factory	...	...	...	...	16

Other Food Preparing Premises—Factory	...	...	...	26
“ “ “ “ Non-factory	...	...	...	24
Fish Frying Premises—Factory	...	...	...	18
“ “ “ “ Non-factory	...	...	...	36
Cowsheds, Milk Purveyors Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	169

Complaints :—

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	97
No. referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	7

Summary of Complaints :—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	8
Defective closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	3
Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	26
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
Obstructed Drains or Sewers	...	...	...	...	21
Prevalence of Rats	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	12
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	6

—
97
—

Notices Issued :—

No. of Informal Notices Served	377
No. of Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	63
No. of Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	1121
No. of Notices to Day Schools, Sunday Schools, and Librarians re Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	452

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

INTERIOR OF HOUSES :—

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	91
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	161
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	101
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	75
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	66
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	69
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	104
Insufficient lighting remedied	...	...	...	...	...	24
Insufficient ventilation remedied	...	...	...	...	...	28

Pantries ventilated or repaired	...	...	...	...	29
Water removed from cellars	...	...	...	...	2
Washing coppers provided and repaired	...	...	...	...	41
Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.:—					
Baths provided	...	...	...	...	10
Wash-hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	7
New Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	54
Sink waste-pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	51
Bath waste-pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Wash-hand basin waste-pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	8
Water Supply:—					
Internal supply of water provided (taps fixed over sinks)					20
Overcrowding:—					
Overcrowding remedied	...	...	...	...	85
EXTERIOR OF HOUSES:—					
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	84
Walls pointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	79
Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	74
Eaves and downspouts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	77
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	55
Drainage:—					
Downspouts disconnected from drains	..	...	...	...	30
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	54
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	46
Additional drains provided	...	...	...	...	95
New Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	94
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Interceptors provided on main drains	...	...	...	...	22
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	23
Soil pipes repaired or altered	...	...	...	...	14
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	75
Insanitary gully traps abolished	...	...	...	...	27
Underground rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	...	...	7
Drains tested with smoke, water, or colour fluid	...	...	...	...	104
Drains disconnected from water-course	...	...	...	...	1
Culverts cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Yards and Outbuildings:—					
Wash-houses built, repaired or limewashed	..	...	...	...	38
Coalhouses built or repaired	...	..	..	...	45
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	..	...	85
Yard surfaces cleansed	...	...	...	...	60

Urinals :—

New urinals erected	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Urinals provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory urinals abolished	...	...	...	...	2

Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools and W.C.'s :—

Privy middens converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	2
Pan closets converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	49
Privy middens converted into pan closets (no sewer available)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Pan closet receptacles renewed	...	...	...	...	4
New W.C. buildings erected	...	...	...	...	28
Water closets accommodation repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Water closets provided with new pedestals	...	...	...	...	5
Defective water service repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Defective flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	...	...	...	...	61
Insufficient sanitary accommodation remedied	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	2

Ashpits and Ashbins :—

Privy ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	...	6
Ashbins provided (replacements)	...	...	...	...	152
Ashpits repaired	...	...	...	...	Nil
Old structures abolished	...	...	...	...	9

Miscellaneous Nuisances :—

Nuisances from keeping swine	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from keeping other animals	...	...	...	...	2
Accommodation for animals limewashed	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	...	...	6

Smoke Abatement :—

Smoke Observations taken (one hour's duration)	...	...	...	...	60
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	8

SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses—Licensed 19. Registered 3	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	3
Workshops	...	...	...	...	31
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	18
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	...	65
Bakehouses—Factory 8. Non-factory 3	...	...	...	...	11

Fish Frying Premises—Factory 18. Non-factory 22	...	40
Other Food Preparing Premises—Factory 11. Non-factory 9	...	20
Farms or other Premises used as Dairies	...	36
Cowsheds	...	76
Milk Purveyors—Retail 22. Wholesale 27	...	49
Milk Purveyors who reside outside but retail within this area	...	13

HOUSING.

During the year 122 new houses were erected and completed in the district, 11 houses were demolished as a result of demolition orders, and two were demolished voluntarily. One house was converted into two separate dwelling-houses and two houses were converted into one, which gives a net increase of 109 houses for the year.

All new houses erected during the year were erected by private enterprise, no Council Houses being built, and the number of houses in the area at the end of December, 1937, was 6,144, of which 631 were Council Houses.

The following table shows the number erected since 1921.

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1921	22	—	25	47
1922	50	—	13	63
1923	6	—	42	48
1924	—	8	45	53
1925	—	78	23	101
1926	—	42	13	55
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
Totals	631	216	946	1793

GENERAL PARTICULARS.

Population (Census Years).

Year	...	1891,	1901,	1911,	1921,	1931,
Population	...	13,627.	16,249.	19,851.	21,436.	22,381.

Population and Number of Houses.
(Census Year 1931).

Ward.	Occupied Houses.	Population.	Acreage.
Heanor	1921	8348	520
Langley Mill	1041	4595	602
Langley & Marlpool ...	905	3748	456
Codnor	845	3603	1125
Loscoe	472	2087	806
	<hr/> 5184	<hr/> 22381	<hr/> 3509 acres.
Vacant	43	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/> 5227		

The number of new houses erected in the district and completed during the year 1937 is as follows:—

Ward.	By Private Enterprise.	By the Council.	Totals.
Heanor	10	Nil	10
Langley Mill	23	—	23
Langley and Marlpool ...	36	—	36
Loscoe, Codnor, etc. ...	53	—	53
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	122	Nil	122

The number of houses in the area at the end of 1937, as far as can be ascertained, was as follows:—

Council Houses.

Ward.	Parlour.	Non- Parlour.	1930 Act		Private.	Totals.	Acreage.
			Non- Par.	Bunga- lows.			
Heanor	96	148	54	12	1892	2202	520
Langley Mill	48	86	—	3	1070	1207	602
Langley and Marlpool	—	24	18	6	1055	1103	456
Loscoe and Codnor	38	98	—	—	1476	1612	1931
*Codnor Park	—	—	—	—	20	20	1127
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	182	356	72	21	5513	6144	4636

* Area added to District 1st April, 1934, under Derbyshire Review Order, 1934.

Area of District	4636 Acres
Estimated Number of Houses ...	6144
Population (Middle of 1937) ...	22,590

During the post-war years attention has been increasingly focussed upon housing the community adequately, and the provision of housing accommodation for a larger number of people has assumed considerable importance.

The housing policy was originally regarded chiefly as one of building sufficient houses to make up for the war cessation of supply, and under the 1919 to 1924 Housing Acts subsidies were looked upon as a means of meeting an exceptional position in the building trade and were granted on the house. The early conception of the problem has changed during the last few years. Attention is now particularly devoted to the eradication of unfit houses and the elimination of overcrowding.

COUNCIL HOUSES.—At the end of the year there were 631 Council Houses in the area. There were approximately 460 applications for tenancy of Council Houses, but many of these do not represent overcrowded conditions, and incidentally, in some cases the reasons given do not by any means warrant the granting of tenancy. Commendable though it may be to have a house with a bathroom—especially in a mining district—this does not form a sufficient reason for vacating a reasonably good house in favour of a Council House. The tabulation of applications, interviewing of applicants, and visiting them in their homes forms one aspect of housing activities.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND RE-HOUSING.—The original programme envisaged the erection of 80 houses. This, however, has been increased, and the revised programme stands at 129 houses. There are at present 93 1930 Act houses and a further 36 are in course of erection.

Definitely unfit houses are gradually becoming extinct and those capable of repair rendered fit. Steps are also being taken to prevent others falling into disrepair, although due to age, there will be at all times houses which will reach that stage of deterioration as to warrant statutory action.

Only 11 houses were demolished during the year, but a large number of demolition orders are in operation, and with the completion of the Council's building programme during the present year—1938—a number of families will be re-housed and the houses at present occupied will be demolished.

There appears little prospect of certain families being provided with accommodation by private enterprise, as the qualifications of a good tenant—from the point of view of many private property owners—are those of a good income and few or no children. Usually, the families possess neither of these qualifications, and local authorities have therefore to fill the role of landlords.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—The work of improving housing conditions is proceeding satisfactorily, and during the year a considerable amount of time was devoted, generally in collaboration with builders and owners, in preparing lists of works required to be carried out, a reasonably high standard being observed and insisted upon. Reconditioning of unfit property opens up a controversial subject. The chief weakness of reconditioning—if allowed in some cases—is the fact that it may merely lead to the prolonging of a building, which when altered complies with minimum requirements. It is therefore necessary to ensure that reconditioning raises the standard to the level of modern requirements.

HOUSES FOR AGED PERSONS.—There is an increasing demand for small dwellings for older people, and every opportunity is accepted of re-housing in the Council's two roomed bungalows those aged people who are occupying large houses, and which upon being vacated become available for larger families.

OVERCROWDING.—The final Housing Survey was completed during the year. The number of houses found overcrowded was 119, which was 46 less than were found during the preliminary survey. A number of families, however, were occupying the minimum accommodation required by the Housing Act and any addition in these families would therefore infringe the standard. Owners and Agents were furnished with details and the number of persons in relation to their properties for insertion in rent books.

An order was made by the Ministry fixing the appointed day for the purposes of Section 62 as the 1st April, 1937, and the appointed day for the purposes of Sections 59 and 64 (which contain provisions as to offences in relation to overcrowding) and Section 60 and sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Act as the 1st October, 1937.

The result of the Preliminary Survey which was carried out during 1936 was as follows:—

No. of houses enumerated (Form A)	..	...	...	5733
No. of families occupying the above	...	...	...	6015
No. of overcrowded families	...	...	...	165

(The number of families also found to be occupying the minimum accommodation required by the Act was 192).

Council Houses overcrowded—27	...	...	4.4 per cent.
No. of Private Dwellings overcrowded—138			2.5 per cent.

Overcrowding for whole area—165	2.7 per cent.
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The Final Survey was completed in 1937, as follows:—

No. of Houses measured (Form B.)	4287
No. of Council Houses Overcrowded	...	...	28
No. of Private Dwellings Overcrowded	...	...	91=119.

Proposals for the erection of 70 houses for re-housing purposes to abate overcrowding were approved and the houses are in course of erection.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during 1937:—

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	122
Total	...	...	...	...	122

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of 1937 ... 631

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 448
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 460
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ... 110
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 117
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 25

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		423
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		251
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—		
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners		3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By owners		7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		11
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made		0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		0

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—
- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 867 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 648 |

The following is a summary of the Return submitted to the Ministry of Health showing the action taken under the Housing Act, 1930, and the corresponding Provisions in the Housing Act, 1936, to the end of December, 1937:—

Individually Unfit Houses.					
No. of Houses demolished (Section 19)	...	...	...	...	109
Parts of buildings Closed (Section 20)	...	...	...	...	0
No. of persons displaced from houses demolished	...	...	...	...	449
No. of houses made fit. Formal action	...	...	...	...	37
No. of houses made fit. Informal action	...	...	...	...	975
No. of houses closed on Undertakings	...	...	...	...	11
No. of houses demolished voluntarily in anticipation of formal procedure	...	...	...	...	20

THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-1933.

No applications under the above Acts were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the area.

OUTWORKERS.

As stated in previous reports, the giving out of work to be effected in dwelling-houses locally is not general. There were eight premises in use for this purpose at the end of the year.

Four lists containing the names and addresses of 36 Outworkers were received during the year, and particulars relating to 23 of these employed outside this area were forwarded to the Local Authorities concerned in accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Home Work carried on was as follows:—

Nature of Work.				No. of Outworkers:	
				Males.	Females.
Clothing Altering ...	...	1	—	1	
Hosiery ...	...	7	1	6	

Sixteen visits of inspection were made, the premises were in a satisfactory condition, and no case of infectious disease occurred upon these premises during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year:—

No. of visits paid to infected houses ...	...	...	...	440
No. of visits to contacts with Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	71
No. of rooms disinfected (Houses and Schools) ...	...	...	...	773
No. of Notices to Day Schools ...	...	...	...	302
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools ...	...	...	...	73
No. of Notices to Librarians ...	...	...	...	77
No. of Lots of Bedding destroyed upon request ...	...	...	...	31
No. of Verminous Houses disinfested ...	...	...	...	27
No. of Library Books disinfected ...	...	...	...	5
No. of Library Books destroyed ...	...	...	...	107

Scarlet Fever has been fairly prevalent during the year, and the making of enquiries into these and other cases, and where necessary arranging for the removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Belper has taken up a considerable amount of time. Enquiries were also made as usual with a view to ascertaining possible sources of infection, in addition to the adoption of measures to prevent the spread of infection by means of contacts. Particular care was also exercised to discover any common factor associated with cases as they occurred, and in addition to routine enquiries, special enquiries were made where such were considered necessary.

DISINFECTION:—Formalin is used for the disinfection of schoolrooms, and formic aldehyde for the disinfection of houses in which infectious disease has occurred, also where disinfection is considered advisable. Library books are disinfected or destroyed if soiled, and thirty-one lots of bedding were destroyed upon request. The rooms in all Elementary Schools were disinfected periodically during the year, and all schools are now provided with the water-carriage system.

DISINFESTATION.

A fair amount of attention was devoted to the eradication of vermin, tenants receiving every advice and also sufficient soap and other materials to facilitate cleansing. Leaflets indicating the most satisfactory remedial measures to employ were also issued. There were very few removals of families from unfit dwelling-houses during the year, disinfestation—chiefly in connection with cockroaches—being more general than treatment for bug infestation.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

No. of Council Houses infested ...	4.	Disinfested	4
No. of others infested ...	11.	Disinfested	11

The methods employed were those stated in last year's report, and all houses which have received treatment are visited periodically to ensure that infestation does not recur.

Cockroach infestation was dealt with in a number of instances, and every assistance was given in the eradication of this pest by repeated applications of materials at suitable intervals, and which with the co-operation of the tenants proved effective.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are approximately 33 industrial chimneys in the district excluding kilns associated with pottery and brick works, and during the year 12 complaints were received. Sixty observations of one hour's duration were taken, 88 visits including interviews with managers, engineers and stokers were made, 7 informal notices and two statutory notices were served, and 8 smoke nuisances were abated. One persistently offending stack is receiving the attention of the firm concerned and additional plant is being provided to abate what is obviously a nuisance.

Clean air and adequate light are primary necessities for physical health, and the removal of customary smoke, engendered gloom and drabness, forms a means to this end.

In efforts to reduce smoke nuisances a number of activities may be summarised as follows:—(1) Administration of the law for the control of industrial smoke emission; (2) Noting the amount and nature of smoke pollution in the area; (3) Noting and advising in connection with changes in the construction of plant for power purposes; and (4) Public education.

Naturally, the greatest form of pollution of the atmosphere is by smoke, industrial and domestic. Next comes solid deposits such as grit, ash and soot, and finally trade process dust and fumes.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE.—Industrial plants, in some cases no doubt because of present-day appreciation of the waste due to imperfect combustion of fuel, offend slightly less than formerly. There is a wide difference however between smoke reduction and smoke elimination, but the majority of firms make every endeavour to remedy any excessive emissions immediately attention is drawn to the matter. Most boilers are of the hand-fired Lancashire types with varied methods of forced draught to increase evaporation and assist combustion. With both old and new plant a great degree of thought, skill and care is required to ensure smokeless operation.

DOMESTIC SMOKE.—In a colliery district where a fair amount of coal is issued to the miners it would appear that progress must be difficult. The creation of new housing estates, however, has increased the use of gas and electricity for heating and cooking purposes, and the public demand for the modern type of firegrate which is designed on engineering and labour saving principles by the manufacturers of to-day, are all factors helping towards the reduction of domestic smoke. The public like their coal fires and it is in the direction of better combustion at the firegrate end where the remedy is needed, and where a solid smokeless fuel may be burnt without fouling the atmosphere.

RAINFALL.—The following is a summary of observations taken by Mr. A. F. Pine, at Crosshill, Codnor, at a station 394 feet above mean sea level:—

	Inches.		Days of Rain.
January	4.20	on	20
February	4.26	,,	23
March	2.45	,,	15
April	2.47	,,	14
May	2.67	,,	13
June ... ..	.66	,,	6
July	2.86	,,	7
August ... ..	.69	,,	6
September	1.42	,,	9
October	2.53	,,	11
November	1.51	,,	10
December	3.19	,,	25
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	28.91	on	159
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The rainfall is above the average of the last 48 years by .37 inches. The first five months of the year were very wet, February in particular having 23 days with over .04 inches of rain. June, July and August—with the exception of the heavy fall of “thunder rain” (1.91 inches) for the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. on 15th July—were unusually dry months. Over an inch of rain was also recorded on October 23rd and December 2nd.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the area at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Heanor Ward.	Langley Mill Ward.	Langley & Marlpool Wards.	Loscoe, Codnor, etc., Wards.	Totals.
Water Closets	2488	1378	1161	1568	6595
Pail Closets ...	31	16	19	94	160
Privy Middens	3	8	7	41	59
Dry Ashpits ...	3	1	Nil	3	7
Dustbins	2,395	1281	1140	1556	6372

The number of dustbins include approximately 189 bins which are used in connection with business premises for trade refuse purposes. The number of water closets include houses and other premises where more than one W.C. is installed.

ASHPITS.

The standard of the provision made for the storage of house refuse has greatly improved in recent years. It is necessary, however, that dustbins should be sufficiently strong, as some householders will persist in depositing liquid matter into bins, and despite rubber strips attached to the top edges of the collecting vehicle bodies, owing to the bins contents having to be loosened the bins may become damaged.

The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of ashpits since 1929:—

	Heanor.	Langley Mill.	Langley & Marlpool.	Loscoe & Codnor.	Totals.
1929	139	119	100	180	538
1937 (Dec.) ...	3	1	Nil	3	7

The following is a summary of the number of privy middens and pail closets converted into the water carriage system since 1926 to the end of 1937 :—

					Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.	Total.
1926	...	...	...	...	18	18	36
1927	..	...	...	...	13	32	45
1928	...	...	...	...	13	30	43
1929	...	...	...	...	22	21	43
1930	Voluntary	Schemes	in	operation	200	239	439
1931	"	"	"	"	243	470	713
1932	"	"	"	"	139	406	545
1933	"	"	"	"	38	346	384
1934	"	"	"	"	4	319	323
1935	"	"	"	"	4	172	176
1936	"	"	"	"	5	104	109
1937	"	"	"	"	2	49	51

VOLUNTARY CONVERSION SCHEMES.

During the year 49 pail closets and 2 privy-middens, a total of 51, were converted into the water-carriage system. 2,740 conversions have therefore been effected since these schemes came into operation.

With the 136 pails and privies abolished due to the demolition of unfit dwelling-houses, 2,876 conveniences have now been dealt with.

The Council decided that the present voluntary conversion schemes should continue after the first October, 1937, and these are being carried out in accordance with previous procedure, owners taking advantage of the facilities.

From a public health point of view privy-middens and pail closets are objectionable, and it is pleasing to record that these are diminishing in number each year and that those capable of conversion—where sewers are available—will be completed in the near future.

The progress made since the schemes came into operation is as follows :—

PRIVY SCHEME.

(Adopted 6th November, 1929).

Wards.	No. of Privies at beginning of scheme.	No. Converted to Dec.1937.	No. Abolished.	No. in hand Dec.1937	No. Remaining Dec.1937
Heanor	231	215	13	—	3
Langley & Marlpool	187	170	10	—	7
Langley Mill	224	206	10	7	1
Loscoe, Codnor, etc.	86	44	1	—	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	728	635	34	7	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PAIL SCHEME.

(Adopted 31st March, 1930).

Wards.	No. of Pails at beginning of scheme.	No. Converted to Dec.1937.	No. Abolished.	No. in hand Dec.1937	No. Remaining Dec.1937
Heanor	786	708	47	11	20
Langley & Marlpool	324	277	28	1	18
Langley Mill	455	429	10	6	10
Loscoe, Codnor, etc.	802	691	17	19	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2367	2105	102	37	123
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

A number of pails and privies cannot be converted.

SUMMARY OF PRIVY MIDDENS REMAINING.

(December, 1937).

Premises.	Privies.
59 Dwelling-houses served with	59
Nil Factories and Workshops	Nil
Nil Churches, Chapels and Schools	Nil
<hr/>	<hr/>
59	59
<hr/>	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS REMAINING.

(December, 1937).

Premises.	Pails.
155 Dwelling-houses served with	154
1 Factory	5
1 Church	1
Nil Schools	Nil
—	—
157	160
—	—

SCAVENGING.

COLLECTION.—The once a week collection of refuse is performed expeditiously and efficiently by your staff. 6,372 dustbins and 160 pail closets are emptied regularly each week, the 59 privy-middens and 7 ashpits being emptied as frequently as proves necessary. Approximately 189 of the dustbins containing trade refuse from business premises are emptied weekly free of charge. A charge is made for the removal of additional trade refuse, also fish waste. Condemned meat and other foods are removed and destroyed free of charge.

Being a mining area the refuse yield is high, due to the system of collieries providing coal to employees.

DISPOSAL.—There are three controlled tips in the area where dry refuse is disposed of, night soil being disposed of at the sewage works. The three tips are at Commonsides, Loscoe and Langley Mill. The land in each case is being reclaimed for agricultural purposes, and the tips have as usual been kept in a satisfactory condition.

Towards the end of the year two hand baling presses were obtained and clean waste paper is now being baled and sold, an appeal having been made to householders to tie clean paper in a bundle, the refuse collectors removing same when collecting the ordinary refuse, a special container being fitted to the refuse vehicle to keep the paper separate.

TRANSPORT.—The area is divided into two districts for collection purposes. Two "S.D." 7 cubic yard Chelsea type collection vehicles each working a separate round with a driver and four loaders clear the area, an additional vehicle being engaged for two days weekly. For nightsoil collection, a petrol vehicle

with driver and two loaders is engaged two nights weekly. A horse and cart are used for the soiling over of tips and the removal of fish and other waste refuse in containers for separate disposal. The transport is owned by the Council.

COSTS.—The net cost for the Collection of Night Soil was £355 and for Disposal £52. (£150 less than during the previous year). The net cost for Day Refuse Collection was £2,192, and for Disposal £622, a net total of £3,221.

LITTER.—The litter receptacles are made full use of by the public. Well designed receptacles fixed in suitable situations are used more extensively than formerly, and most people—but not everyone—respond to the appeals to use these receptacles for litter.

**SUMMARY OF SCAVENGING WORK DONE DURING SIXTEEN YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31st, 1937.**

Night Work.					Day Work.								
	Privy Ashpits Emptied.	Loads from Privy Ashpits		Loads from Pails		Dry Ashpits Emptied.	Loads from Ashpits		Loads from Ashbins		Loads of Trade Refuse.	Total loads Removed	
		Horse.	Motor.	Horse.	Motor.		Horse.	Motor.	Horse.	Motor.			
1922	...	2284	3785	—	2751	—	2871	3686	189	3357	317	104	14189
1923	...	2184	3437	—	2600	—	3333	1073	2331	1192	2324	104	13061
1924	...	1794	3247	—	2648	—	3499	1385	2599	1236	3042	156	14313
1925	...	1902	3314	—	2741	—	4178	1912	1117	1487	3828	156	14555
1926	...	1994	2879	231	1925	774	3325	1495	2378	1596	4406	174	15858
1927	...	1786	301	2104	737	1845	1863	1444	1766	1662	4739	112	14710
1928	...	1642	257	2054	743	1842	1876	1486	1884	1894	4624	122	14906
1929	...	1571	188	1988	666	1687	2178	822	1971	2276	4247	218	14063
1930	...	1316	96	1606	740	1555	1645	652	1109	2431	5297	117	13603
1931	...	989	40	1022	617	1301	1026	649	637	2506	5336	120	12228
1932	...	497	14	396	616	936	474	546	211	2555	5083	156	10513
1933	...	189	4	253	316	757	216	153	98	894	5440	150	8052
1934	...	180	0	173	250	450	81	69	22	160	4758	150	6293
1935	...	164	0	151	164	383	34	27	20	20	4765	150	5680
1936	...	175	0	150	12	359	16	6	16	48	4853	160	5604
1937	...	155	0	108	—	222	7	9	—	49	4967	160	5515

NET COST OF SCAVENGING FOR PAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

	£	s.	d.	Cost per house per annum
Population of District (middle of 1937) ... 22,590.				
Total Refuse Removed ... 539 Tons Night Soil.				
10,934 Tons Dry Refuse.				
11,473 Tons (Estimated on Test Weights)				
Trade Refuse Removed ... 160 Loads				
No. of Houses ... 6144				
1922	4784	8	3	21/8.34
1923	4451	7	5	20/0.38
1924	4349	10	7	19/4.33
1925	4451	5	2	19/4.64
1926	4374	10	7	18/10.31
1927	4381	0	0	18/3.06
1928	4480	0	0	18/5.5
1929	4560	0	0	18/3.
1930	4607	0	0	17/7.
1931	4329	0	0	16/4.5
1932	3884	0	0	14/4.8
1933	3722	0	0	13/5
1934	3392	0	0	11/10
1935	3222	0	0	10/11.26
1936	3325	0	0	11/0.22
1937	3221	0	0	10/5.8

DRAINAGE.

The expeditious removal of liquid waste matters necessitates the provision of satisfactory drainage to all buildings, and owing to the carrying out of conversions to the water-carriage system there has been an increasing use of sanitary fittings which comply with fundamental sanitary principles.

Every opportunity has been accepted to abolish unsatisfactory drainage systems, old type gully traps, underground rain-water storage tanks, the disconnection of downspouts from foul drains, and also the provision of modern sinks in place of stone sinks which appear to have been general some years ago.

Consequent upon the rising standard of housing accommodation there is an increasing demand for fittings of approved design and of suitable materials, and as sound drainage and plumbing have a considerable effect upon the health of the people, it is necessary that this work be so constructed and carried out that it is not only sound to commence with, but will remain so.

Owing to the provision of sewers in previously unsewered parts of the district a number of dwelling-houses and farms were during the year provided with modern conveniences properly drained and connected up to the Council's sewers.

The difficulties with regard to the vesting of sewers in local authorities and the age-long question of what is "a sewer" or "a single private drain" have been notorious. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, the essential difference between "a drain" and "a sewer"—the former serving one building only—has been maintained, but sewers are now divided into "public" and "private," according as to whether or not they have become vested in the local authority.

WATERCOURSES.

The deposit of any refuse materials in watercourses, ditches, ponds, etc., is an offence, and certain brook-courses were cleansed during the year, two complaints being received.

Two houses, the drainage from which is discharging into a watercourse in the Langley Ward, will be demolished in the near future, demolition orders being operative. Another source of pollution due to overflowing cesspools during wet weather—there being no sewer available at present—is being dealt with.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are four of these in the district owned and maintained by the Council. Like most reforms the provision of which is overdue, finance, that bugbear of municipal schemes and humble hearths, has perhaps played its inhibitory part. The Council is fully alive to the necessity of providing modern conveniences in all Wards, excluding Codnor, and this subject is receiving the consideration of the Council.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

There are three Cinemas in the district. The Empire, The Cosy, and The Ritz. The ventilation to one cinema was improved during the year, and the usual satisfactory conditions have been maintained.

TENTS, VANS AND TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

Seventy visits were made to caravans during the year, chiefly in connection with those attending the Annual Wakes. These were found satisfactory and no case of infectious disease was met with.

There were only three caravans in the district at the end of the year. This is evidence that housing conditions are less acute than in former years, although it proved necessary to maintain vigilance to prevent vans from other areas becoming established locally.

As previous experience proved that many vans were deficient in light, ventilation and weatherproof qualities, and a number were so small that even allowing the lowest legal requirements they soon became overcrowded, action in removing these has been not only in the interests of the occupants, but also of the district generally, as the land upon which vans collect not infrequently quickly depreciates in value, whilst other people's property adjoining is not generally rendered more valuable by the presence of unsightly structures in the neighbourhood.

Local Authorities may now control moveable erections by means of licences, both in respect of sites to be used by caravans and the erections themselves. The section permits a structure to remain on a site without a licence provided the period of stay does not exceed forty-two consecutive days or a total of sixty days in any twelve consecutive months.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year the following work was effected :—

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Inspections of Premises and Lands	...	...	...	...	...	170
No. of Premises found infested	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Premises where infestation was remedied	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Letters, Leaflets, Posters, etc., distributed	...	...	...	...	...	215
Approximate No. of baits laid during the year	...	...	...	...	...	5600
No. of Rats destroyed by Rat Catchers	...	...	...	...	...	613
No. of Rats destroyed by other means	...	...	...	...	...	225
						838

The powers under the above Act are enforced by this Council, and activities were maintained throughout the year with a specially intensive campaign during November.

Advertisements were inserted in local newspapers drawing the attention of the Public to their responsibilities under the Act and requesting co-operation and support with a view to securing maximum results.

During National Rat Week illustrated posters were exhibited on most public buildings, factory and other business premises, and many copies of the Advisory Leaflet No. 49 were issued, together with a circular letter offering every assistance and advice.

5,000 poison baits were systematically inserted in the Council's sewers, and 600 baits were issued where considered advisable. Six infested premises were cleared, and all premises where rats had previously been detected, or, where due to the nature of the business carried on rats might be suspected, were dealt with.

Four rat-catchers with dogs and ferrets were employed by the Council at frequent intervals, and sewage works, refuse tips, allotments, recreation grounds, depots, etc., under the control of the Council were systematically dealt with, in addition to brook courses. These rat-catchers were also employed by private persons during the year as required.

Owing to the frequency of the employment of rat-catchers and the fact that the public usually generally draw attention to any evidence of infestation there is no badly infested area in the district. Protracted and continuous efforts are however necessary to ensure that the problem of rat suppression is successfully carried out.

To some people rats may be just "rats" with opprobrious adjectives attached; actually they are a pest, the individual and collective destruction of which is a very essential task, as a premature cessation of activities would be followed by a speedy increase in the rat population.

Of the 838 rats destroyed during the year, 613 of these were destroyed through the Council's activities and 225 were destroyed by private persons.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

		Cattle, ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	... ..	1,068	864	62	1,668	1,051
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole carcases condemned	... ..	—	2	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	... ..	54	36	—	37	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	... ..	5.05	4.39	1.61	2.21	2.85
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	... ..	—	3	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	... ..	28	15	—	—	55
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	... ..	2.62	2.08	—	—	5.32

Weight of meat destroyed affected with Tuberculosis ... 3,735lbs.

Weight of meat destroyed affected with other diseases ... 2,403lbs.

Weight of other unfit foodstuffs destroyed ... 182lbs.

Total weight = 2 Tons 16 Cwts. 1 Qr. 20lbs.

All condemned foodstuffs are removed and destroyed under supervision.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The number in the area is 22, as follows :—

	Licensed.	Registered.
Heanor	8	2
Langley and Marlpool . .	4	Nil
Langley Mill	3	Nil
Loscoe and Codnor . .	4	1
	—	—
	19	3
	—	—

Intimately associated with a system of meat inspection is the question of a public abattoir, but for all the slaughtering to take place in one public establishment would mean the closure of the existing private slaughter-houses.

There is at present no Public Abattoir in the district. One new private slaughter-house was erected during the year for the use of one butcher.

Practically no reconstruction or enlargement of slaughter-houses has taken place for some years, the existing premises being kept in reasonable repair. Nineteen slaughter-houses are licensed annually, and there was one change of occupation during the year.

Meat inspection is controlled by the Public Health Act, and the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924; the latter requires butchers to give notice of intention to slaughter. As your inspector has now obtained suitable means of transport to visit these widely distributed premises, it will prove possible to inspect all animals slaughtered in the area for human consumption.

The high standard of meat sold has been maintained and butchers co-operate satisfactorily, there being no infringements of a serious nature.

SHOPS, STORES, ETC., AND THE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF MEAT.—All premises were visited at frequent intervals, and any infringements were remedied.

MEAT STALLS.—Only two meat stalls are used in the open Market Place twice weekly, the stalls being provided by the Council. Applications for the use of further stalls for this purpose have been refused, as it has been rightly proved that stalls are not

suitable for the sale of this article of food, it being practically impossible to prevent contaminating substance from being blown from the ground upon meat on the stalls.

HORSEFLESH.—No horseflesh is sold for human food in the area.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which provides for the humane slaughtering of animals by mechanical or electrical means, applies to all animals, including sheep. The Cash Captive Bolt Pistol is in use. At the end of the year 57 butchers were licensed under the Act, five persons being granted licences during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three offensive trades in the area, one tripe boiling establishment and two rag and bone dealers, each business being conducted on a small scale. One business is carried on for a limited period, subject to extension of time at the discretion of the Council.

Twelve inspections were made, two notices were served and complied with, and no complaints were received during the year.

FISH AND CHIPS FRYING PREMISES.

At the end of the year there were forty premises where business of this description is carried on, 18 where mechanical power is installed, and 22 without plant.

Sixteen of the businesses are used for the sale of confectionery, etc., and twenty-four are confined to the sale of fish and chips only.

In three instances business was discontinued during the year, two new businesses commenced, and one was transferred to more modern premises.

Thirty-three of the frying ranges are heated by means of gas, six by means of coal and coke, and one by gas and coal. Five ranges with the old type hood still remain, and in nine cases the premises are of wood construction.

Under earlier legislation the trade of fish frying was not declared as an offensive trade in this area, and under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, any such order would have ceased

to have effect three years from the date of the commencement of this Act. An urban authority may now make bye-laws regulating the trade of fish frying carried on in their district.

Undoubtedly considerable improvements have been effected in the conduct of a number of these premises, and it has to be noted that the nature of the products lend themselves to the creation of difficulties unless care is exercised, first, in the construction and equipment of the premises, and secondly, in connection with the business itself.

The fish supper is now a great institution. Indeed the daily menu in some instances does not appear to be complete without it. The meal may occasionally be partaken of peripatetically but this is beside the point, as possibly, there is much in the ideas that fish-eating and brain forming are closely related, or that a fish diet partaken of *al fresco* fashion is a gratifying titillant to a jaded palate.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year there were eight factory and three non-factory bakerhouses in the area, none of these being underground. The establishment of underground bakerhouses is prohibited.

Alterations of an extensive nature were effected to one bakerhouse and minor improvements to four others during the year.

The wrapping of bread has now been introduced and is being carried out by one firm.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

During the year all cowsheds were examined, and at the end of the year there were 36 registered farms in the area with 76 cowsheds and approximately 549 cows. In addition there are 4 persons who each keep a single cow for their own use. There are 22 retail purveyors of milk and 27 wholesale traders with registered premises within this district, also 13 retailers who reside outside but retail milk within this area including two firms who retail Pasteurised Bottled Milk and are licensed accordingly.

Two Supplementary Licences for the sale of Accredited Milk are in force, the milk in each case being produced and bottled on farms outside this area.

In 1935 the Milk Marketing Board brought into force a scheme to establish a Roll of Accredited Milk Producers, and further, from the 1st June, 1936, the old designations of milk disappeared, three others coming into force—tuberculin tested, accredited, and pasteurised.

The issuing of licences in respect of T.T. and Accredited Milk is the function of the County Council. There are no T.T. licences in force in the area, but a number of Accredited Milk Producers Licences are in force, and, in view of the fact that prior to granting an Accredited Producer's Licence certain requirements relating to the dairy, cowshed, and steam sterilising plant must be met, the standard in those instances where producers have been licensed has undoubtedly been raised.

Whatever criticism may be offered, it would appear that the Accredited Milk Scheme materially improves the milk supply and raises the standard of production by eliminating much of the earlier haphazard methods with which one used to be familiar when visiting a number of farms.

A number of the cowsheds in the area are satisfactory, but the construction of a few still leaves room for improvement, and although it has been proved that clean milk can, by the use of careful methods, be produced in poor buildings, there is no doubt that a good hygienically planned and equipped cowshed is an invaluable asset.

The principle underlying cowshed inspection generally has three objects in view:—

- (1) The protection of the community by safeguarding the production of an essential food.
- (2) The provision of a reasonable standard of sanitation in the cowshed.
- (3) The stressing of the simple, inexpensive yet vital principles of cleanliness in methods of production.

It may be added that most milk producers are prepared to move with the times subject to suggestions being accompanied by the logical reasons which prompt these.

The following works were effected during the year:—

COWSHEDS—

Newly built	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Entirely remodelled internally	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Now used for milk beast	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Where new floors were laid	...	...	...	...	11
Where floors were repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Where feeding troughs repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	4
Where lighting and ventilation were improved	...	...	...	...	3
Where lofts were removed	...	...	...	...	1
Where loft floors were improved	...	...	...	...	1
Where drain inlets were removed to outside	...	...	...	...	3
Where drainage was provided	...	...	...	...	2
Where walls were rendered in cement	...	...	...	...	6
Where standings were paved	...	...	...	...	4
Where approach paving was repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Which were cleaned up	...	...	...	...	5
Where manure dump was moved	...	...	...	...	4
Where manure dump was improved	...	...	...	...	—
Where work is completed	...	...	...	...	6
Where work is in progress	...	...	...	...	2

FARMS—

Where new dairies were built	...	...	...	...	4
Where dairies were improved	...	...	...	...	6
Where cow-keeping was given up	...	...	...	...	1

Notices have been served in connection with the remaining cowsheds which require attention, and in two cases the works are in hand.

In the distribution of milk, the churn and measure—or loose distribution system—is gradually becoming displaced by the more satisfactory method of delivery in bottles, such milk, of course, being Accredited or Pasteurised. No doubt the time is not far distant when the retailing of unbottled milk will cease to exist.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

That time-worn, erroneous, weather-beaten slogan “Oh for the good old days” is not heard quite so much nowadays. By turning back the calendar, statistics vividly illustrate the progress which has been made generally in the health, social and medical services. It would also be very difficult to-day to estimate humanity’s debt to such researchers as Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Koch and Pasteur, who established the germ theory and the science of preventive inoculation; Lister, the originator of aseptic surgery; Jenner, the pioneer of vaccination; Davy and Simpson, the discoverers of anaesthetics; Ross, who revealed the cause of malaria; Röntgen, who found the X-Rays; and M. and Mme. Curie, who discovered Radium.

Public Health propaganda and education have in recent years played no small part in the dissemination of the knowledge at our disposal, and experience proves that reasonably sound physique proceeds from Nature's Laws. The fundamentals are simple—Fresh Air, Sunshine, Cleanliness, Sensible Diet, Exercise, Rest and habits of Regularity and Moderation in all things, and which are in effect the application of common sense to daily life.

There is perhaps no royal road to health, but the present National Fitness campaign, which was preceded by the Ministry of Health's "Use your Health Services" campaign, may do much more than the numerous medicines, pills, potions, and nostrums, some of which do not by any means produce the marvellous effects claimed for them.

The Empire Marketing Board was made full use of during the year, the posters provided by the Central Council for Health Education being renewed generally twice monthly.

The Health and Cleanliness Council also furnished posters throughout the year as formerly in accordance with that Council's continuous Billposting Scheme, and numerous booklets and leaflets issued by that Council were distributed throughout the area and proved most useful. That Council's travelling Cinemotor was also engaged on two occasions during the summer, and the open-air demonstrations were well attended. The friendly and willing assistance rendered by the Health and Cleanliness Council is much appreciated.

SHOPS ACTS 1912 - 36.

These duties are performed by Mr. C. G. Bassford, and the following is a list of the premises governed by the above Acts:—

No. of Premises where Assistants are employed ...	185
No. of Premises where no Assistants are employed	240
No. of Premises unoccupied at end of year	17
<hr/>	
Total	442
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One hundred and eighty-five evenings were occupied by your Shops Inspector in carrying out the duties under these Acts.

The following additional legislation came into operation during the year:—

The Shops Act, 1936, relating to Libraries.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Shops(Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.

Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936.

Three official warnings were given during the year for offences against the Shops, Hours of Closing Act, and forty-six warnings for other offences, chiefly for omission to display the necessary notices required by the various Acts.

One thousand and twenty-three visits were made during the year, three hundred and forty visits to the smaller shops and six hundred and eighty-three visits to shops where assistants under the age of 18 years were employed.

Twenty installations of heating apparatus have been provided, and provision was made in one case for the taking of meals.

Sanitary accommodation and washing facilities are gradually being provided.

In concluding this report I desire to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and to the various Committees and Sub-Committees, for the careful consideration given to all matters relating to the Health Services and for the encouragement and support readily rendered. I also record my thanks to Mr. C. G. Bassford, the Health Department Clerks, and to the Scavenging Staff for their loyal assistance and hard work, and also to all other Officials of the Council for their co-operation at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ANDREW A. WILSON.

